

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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DAVID THOMAS,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

13-CV-549JTC

WILLIAM, HARVEY & ASSOCIATES, LLC,

Defendant.

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**INTRODUCTION**

On May 24, 2013, plaintiff, David Thomas, filed a complaint alleging various violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692, et seq. Defendant, William, Harvey & Associates, LLC, failed to appear and defend this action, which resulted in the Clerk of the Court’s entering of default on July 23, 2013. Item 7. Presently before the court is plaintiff’s motion for default judgment pursuant to Rule 55(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Item 8. For the following reasons, plaintiff’s motion is granted.

**DISCUSSION**

**1. Default Judgment Standard**

Before obtaining default judgment, a party must first secure a Clerk’s Entry of Default by demonstrating, by affidavit or otherwise, that the opposing party is in default. Fed.R.Civ.P. 55(a). Once default has been entered, the allegations of the complaint that establish the defendant’s liability are accepted as true, except for those relating to

the amount of damages. *Greyhound Exhibitgroup, Inc. v. E.L.U.L. Realty Corp.*, 973 F.2d 155, 158 (2d Cir. 1992).

In considering whether to enter default judgment, the court must determine whether the facts alleged in the complaint are sufficient to state a claim for relief as to each cause of action for which the plaintiff seeks default judgment. Further, where the damages sought are not for a sum certain, the court must determine the propriety and amount of the default judgment. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 55(b)(2). Damages must be established by proof, unless the damages are liquidated or “susceptible of mathematical computation.” *Flaks v. Koegel*, 504 F.2d 702, 707 (2d Cir. 1974). All reasonable inferences from the evidence presented are drawn in the moving party's favor. See *Au Bon Pain Corp. v. ArTECT, Inc.*, 653 F.2d 61, 65 (2d Cir. 1981).

## **2. Liability**

As set forth in the complaint, the facts are straightforward. Plaintiff is a resident of Kodiak, Alaska. On or about May 24, 2013, defendant telephoned plaintiff's son-in-law at his home in the State of Washington and left a message stating that plaintiff was involved in check fraud. On May 6, 2013, defendant telephoned plaintiff's mother in Ohio and disclosed to her that plaintiff was involved in check fraud. Plaintiff telephoned defendant to find out why defendant made this accusation. The following day, plaintiff received a voice message from defendant containing abusive and threatening language. Defendant did not disclose that it was a debt collector, but said it was calling from the check fraud department. Plaintiff received no written communication regarding the details of the alleged debt. Item 1, ¶¶ 4, 15-28.

Plaintiff alleges a number of violations under provisions of the FDCPA,, including sections 1692b(2), 1692c(b), 1692d, 1692e(5), (11) and (14), 1692f, and 1692g. These provisions of Title 15 prohibit various acts, including communication regarding the collection of a debt with a third party without the consent of the consumer, disclosure of the debt when communicating with a person other than the consumer for purposes of acquiring location information, any conduct that is intended to harass oppress, or abuse any person, false or misleading representations in connection with the collection of a debt, threats to take action that cannot legally be taken or is not intended to be taken, the use of a business or organization name other than the true name of the debt collection business, and the use of unfair or unconscionable means to collect a debt. Additionally, a debt collector is required, within five days after the initial communication with a consumer regarding the collection of a debt, to send the consumer a written validation notice setting out the amount of the debt, the name of the creditor, and a statement of various consumer rights. See 15 U.S.C. ¶ 1692g. As plaintiff has sufficiently alleged defendant's violations of the FDCPA, liability under the FDCPA is established.

### **3. Damages**

Section 1692k(a)(2)(A) authorizes the court to award up to \$1,000 in statutory damages per plaintiff for any violation of the FDCPA. The specific amount of statutory damages, not to exceed \$1,000, falls within the court's discretion. See *Savino v. Computer Credit, Inc.*, 164 F.3d 81, 86 (2d Cir.1998). Factors to be considered by the court in determining an appropriate statutory damages award include the frequency,

persistence, and nature of the debt collector's noncompliance, the debt collector's resources, the number of individuals adversely affected, and the extent to which the debt collector's non-compliance was intentional. See 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(b)(1). Awards of the \$1,000 statutory maximum are typically granted in cases where the defendants' violations are "particularly egregious or intimidating." *Cordero v. Collection Co.*, 2012 WL 1118210, \*2 (E.D.N.Y. April 3, 2012).

By virtue of the entry of default, defendant is deemed to have admitted the well-pleaded allegations of the complaint, including contact with plaintiff's son-in-law and mother regarding the alleged debt, disclosure of private information to third parties without plaintiff's consent, the threat of action that could not legally be taken or was not intended, the use of abusive language and false and misleading statements, and the failure to provide a written validation notice. Under the circumstances, the court finds these violations of the FDCPA not particularly egregious or intimidating and awards plaintiff a total of \$500 in statutory damages pursuant to 15 U .S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A). See *Hance v. Premier Recovery Group, Inc.*, 2013 WL 85068, \*2 (W.D.N.Y. January 7, 2013) (awarding \$500 in statutory damages where defendant called plaintiff's home on a number of occasions, totaling more than 20 times per month); *Fajer v. Kaufman, Burns & Assocs.*, 2011 WL 334311, \*3 (W.D.N.Y. January 28, 2011) (awarding \$500 where defendant made numerous calls to home and workplace and made empty threats of litigation); see also *Bonafede v. Advanced Credit Solutions, LLC*, 2012 WL 400789, \*3 (W.D.N.Y. February 7, 2012) (finding demand of \$1,000 "excessive" where plaintiff presented no evidence that communications with collector were persistent).

#### **4. Attorneys' Fees and Costs**

The FDCPA also provides for the recovery of reasonable attorney's fees and costs by successful litigants. See 15 U.S.C. § 1692k (a)(3) (permitting recovery of, "in the case of any successful motion to enforce the foregoing liability, the costs of the action, together with a reasonable attorney's fee as determined by the court"). In determining a reasonable fee, district courts should set a reasonable hourly rate, bearing in mind case-specific variables, and then use the reasonable hourly rate to calculate a "presumptively reasonable fee." *Arbor Hill Concerned Citizens Neighborhood Ass'n v. County of Albany*, 493 F.3d 110, 117 (2d Cir. 2007). There is a presumption in favor of the hourly rates employed in the district in which the case is litigated. *Simmons v. New York City Transit Auth.*, 575 F.3d 170, 174–75 (2d Cir. 2009). Thus, the court must consider the prevailing market rate in the Western District of New York for "similar services by lawyers of reasonably comparable skill, experience, and reputation." *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 896 n. 11 (1984).

Here, plaintiff's attorney has affirmed that he expended 8.36 hours of time on the case, while a paralegal spent 2.63 hours. Plaintiff's attorney charges an hourly rate of \$225 and the paralegal charges \$90 per hour. While plaintiff's attorney has described himself as experienced in FDCPA litigation, he has been admitted to practice in New York for less than five years.<sup>1</sup> The court finds the number of hours expended on the case to be reasonable, but the requested hourly rates excessive when compared to the prevailing market rates in this district for FDCPA cases. See *Halecki v. Empire*

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<sup>1</sup> Information regarding the admission date of plaintiff's attorney, Jacob J. Scheiner, was found in *Hirsch v. ANI Mgmt. Grp., Inc.*, 2013 WL 3093977, \*4 n. 1 (E.D.N.Y. June 18, 2013).

*Portfolios, Inc.*, \_\_\_\_ F. Supp.2d \_\_\_\_, 2013 WL 3442678 (W.D.N.Y. July 09, 2013) (awarding hourly rate of \$250 for experienced attorney, \$140 for new attorney); *Hance v. Premier Recovery Group, Inc.*, 2013 WL 85068, \*2 (awarding hourly rate of \$225 for experienced attorney, \$200 for newer attorney, and \$50 for paralegal staff); *Fajer v. Kaufman, Burns & Associates*, 2011 WL 334311, \*3 (awarding hourly rate of \$215 for experienced attorney, \$175 for newer attorney, and \$75 for paralegal staff).

Accordingly, the court determines that plaintiff's attorney's hourly rate should be reduced to \$175 and the paralegal rate should be reduced to \$75 per hour.

Accordingly, the court awards attorney's fees in the amount of \$1660.25 - 8.36 hours at \$175 per hour (\$1463) and 2.63 hours at \$75 per hour (\$197.25). The court has reviewed the plaintiff's request for costs and finds the \$515.71 request for filing, service of process, postage, and photocopying fees to be reasonable.

## **CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment (Item 8) is GRANTED. Plaintiff is awarded \$500 for defendant's violations of the FDCPA, \$1,660.25 in attorney's fees, and \$515.47 in costs. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close this case.

So Ordered.

\_\_\_\_ \s\ John T. Curtin \_\_\_\_\_  
JOHN T. CURTIN  
United States District Judge

Dated: August 29 , 2013  
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